

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

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Department of Personnel

Notification

1-2-83-PER (Part)/1864

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, and in supersession of the existing recruitment rules for the posts, the Governor of Goa hereby makes the following rules relating to recruitment to the Goa General Service, Group 'A' and 'B' Gazetted posts in the office of Commissioner of Labour, Government of Goa, namely: —

1. Short title, application and commencement. —

(1) These rules may be called the Government of Goa, Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Group 'A' & 'B' Gazetted posts, Recruitment Rules, 1991.

(2) *Application.* — These rules shall apply to the posts specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to these rules (hereinafter called as the "said Schedule").

(3) They shall come into force from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Number, classification and scales of pay. —

The number of posts, classification of the said posts and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 2 to 4 of the said Schedule:

Provided that the Government may vary the number of posts in Column 2 of the said Schedule from time to time subject to exigencies of work.

3. *Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.* — The method of recruitment to the said posts, age limit, qualifications and other matters

connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the said Schedule.

4. *Disqualification.* — No person who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living or who, having a spouse living, has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person, shall be eligible for appointment to the service:

Provided that the Government may, if satisfied that such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and the other party to the marriage and that there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

5. *Power to relax.* — Where the Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing and in consultation with the Goa Public Service Commission relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.

6. *Saving.* — Nothing in these rules shall affect reservation, relaxation of age limit and other concessions required to be provided for Scheduled Castes and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Government from time to time in that regard.

7. These rules are issued in consultation with the Goa Public Service Commission vide their letters Nos. COM/II/13/28(1)/89 dated 6-3-1991; Nil dated 7-3-1991.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

G. J. Prabhudessai, Under Secretary (Personnel).
Panaji, 17th May, 1991.

SCHEDULE

Name of the post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post	Age limit for direct recruits	Whether the benefit of added years of service is admissible under Rule 80 of CCS (Pension) Rules 1972	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age & Educational Qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of probation if any	Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by deputation/transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation/transfer, grades from which promotion/deputation/transfer is to be made	If a D. P. C. exists, what is its composition	Circumstances in which Goa Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment
1	2	3	4	5	6	6(a)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Commissioner of Labour	1 (One)	Goa General service Group A gazetted	Rs. 3000-125-3500-4500	Selection	Not applicable	No	Not Applicable	Age: Not Applicable Qualification: Not Applicable	2 years	By promotion failing which by transfer on deputation.	Promotion: Deputy Labour Commissioner with 5 years experience on regular service in the grade. Transfer on deputation: Officers under the Central/State Government holding analogous posts or officers of the rank of Deputy Labour Commissioner/Labour Commissioners in the grade of Rs. 2200-4000 with at least 5 years experience. The period of deputation including period of deputation in another ex-cadre post held immediately preceding this appointment in the same or some other organisation/Department of the Central Government shall ordinarily not exceed 3 years.	Group 'A' D.P.C. consisting of: 1. Chairman/Member, GPSC — Chairman 2. Chief Secretary or his nominee — Member 3. Administrative Secretary/Head of Department — Member (for promotion only).	As required under the G. P. S. C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations 1988. Consultation with the G. P. S. C. necessary while making direct recruitment, promotion, confirmation selecting an officer for appointment on deputation and amending/relaxing any of the provisions of these Rules.
Asst. Labour Commissioner	4 (1991) Subject to variation dependent on workload	Goa General service Group B gazetted	Rs. 2000-60-2300-EB-75-3200-100-3500	Selection	Not exceeding 35 years (relaxable for Govt. servants upto 5 years in accordance with the instructions)	No	Essential: i) Degree of a recognised University or equivalent ii) Post graduate Degree/Diploma in the Social Work or Labour Welfare or	Age: Not Applicable Qualification: to the extent men-	2 years	By promotion failing which by transfer on deputation and failing both by direct recruitment.	Promotion: Labour Inspectors with 8 years regular service in the grade and diploma in Social Work or Labour Welfare or In-	Group 'A' D.P.C. consisting of: 1. Chairman/Member, GPSC — Chairman 2. Chief Se-	As required under the G. P. S. C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations 1988. Consultation

tions or
orders
issued by
the Govt.)

Industrial Relations or Personnel Management or in any other allied subject of a recognised University/ Institution or equivalent. tioned in Col. No. 11.

- iii) 3 years experience in a responsible capacity of labour welfare work in industrial relations or personnel management in an Organisation employing substantial labour force.

Industrial relations or Personnel Management or in any other allied subject of recognised University/ Institution or equivalent.

Transfer on deputation:

- (a) Officers under the Central/ State Govt. and Union Territories.

i) holding analogous posts or

ii) with 3 years service in posts in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 or equivalent or

ii) with 8 years service in posts in the scale of Rs. 1400-2300 or equivalent or

- (b) Possessing the educational qualifications and experience laid down for direct recruits in Col. 7.

The period of deputation including period of deputation in another ex-cadre post held immediately preceding this appointment in the same or some other organisation/Department of the Central Government shall ordinarily not exceed 3 years.

cretary or his nominee—Member
3. Administrative Secretary/Head of Department—Member
(for promotion & confirmation).
with the G. P. S. C. necessary while making direct recruitment, promotion, confirmation selecting an officer for appointment on deputation and amending/relaxing any of the provisions of these Rules.

Home (General) Department

Notification

11/3/91-HD(G)

The Government of Goa is pleased to frame The Goa Freedom Fighters Association (Grant of Assistance) Rules, 1991. These Rules shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

G. P. Chimulkar, Under Secretary (Home).

Panaji, 15th May, 1991.

The Freedom Fighters Association (Grant of Assistance) Rules, 1991

Rule 1—Short title and commencement.—

i) These Rules may be called Freedom Fighters Association (Grant of Assistance) Rules, 1991.

ii) These Rules shall come into force with immediate effect.

Rule 2—In these Rules:—

i) "Freedom Fighters Association" means an Association of Freedom Fighters established in Goa and registered under the Societies Registration Act or under the Cooperative Act.

ii) "Welfare activities" means any activities carried out by such Association for the general Welfare of the Freedom Fighters which include celebration of National days, arrangement of Conferences, Seminars meetings etc. of the Freedom Fighters.

iii) "Government" means Government of Goa.

Rule 3—The Government may subject to the availability of funds sanction grant-in-aid to the Freedom Fighters Association in Goa not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- per annum. The grant shall be utilised solely for the purpose indicated below:—

a) To celebrate, organise National days including Goa Liberation Day and Goa Revolution Day.

b) To create awareness and its aims through public speeches, organising meetings/seminars/conferences and other Social and Cultural activities.

Rule 4—The grant shall be utilised for the purpose for which it is granted and balance if any should be credited to the Government immediately in view of Rule 5 of the pattern of assistance.

Rule 5—The Association to whom the grant is paid/sanctioned shall submit the details of accounts duly audited by Chartered Accountant within 60 days from the date of release of Grant or before applying for grant-in-aid for next event; or after the closing of the financial year whichever is earlier

to The Chief Secretary or The Secretary in-charge of Home Department as the case may be.

Rule 6—The Association shall not be entitled for a subsequent grant unless the amount paid earlier has been utilised and account is submitted to the satisfaction of Government.

Rule 7—The grant shall also be subject to the provision of the General Financial Rules.

Rule 8—The Chief Secretary or the Secretary in-charge of Home Department shall be competent to sanction the grants.

Rule 9—The Association shall submit such reports/statements/returns in respect of expenditure incurred from out of the grants as prescribed by the Government or its authorised officers.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

Notification

14/2/82/AH-I

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 45 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (Central Act 52 of 1984), the Government of Goa, hereby appoints the 1st day of June 1991 as the date on or before which application for registration accompanied by the prescribed fee shall be made to the Registration Tribunal.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

D. N. Accanwade, Under Secretary, (AH).

Panaji, 13th May, 1991.

Law (Legal and Legislative Affairs) Department

Notification

40-6-90/LA

The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (Central Act 6 of 1991) which was passed by Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 22-1-1991 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I, dated 23-1-1991, is hereby published for the general information of the public.

P. V. Kadnekar, Under Secretary (Drafting)

Panaji, 12th April, 1991.

The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

AN

ACT

to provide for public liability insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to the persons affected by accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*— In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “accident” means an accident or incident occurring while handling any hazardous substance;

(b) “Collector” means the Collector having jurisdiction over the area in which the accident occurs;

(c) “handling”, in relation to any hazardous substance, means the manufacture, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation by vehicle, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer or the like of such hazardous substance;

(d) “hazardous substance” means any substance or preparation which is defined as hazardous substance under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and exceeding such quantity as 29 of 1986 may be specified, by notification, by the Central Government;

(e) “insurance” means insurance against liability under sub-section (1) of section 3;

(f) “notification” means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

(g) “owner” means a person who has control over handling any hazardous substance;

(h) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(i) “rules” means rules made under this Act;

(j) “vehicle” means any mode of surface transport other than railways.

3. *Liability to give relief in certain cases on principle of no fault.*— (1) Where death or injury to person (other than a workman or damage to any property has resulted from an accident, the owner shall be liable to give such relief as is specified in the Schedule for such death, injury or damage.

(2) In any claim for relief under sub-section (1) (hereinafter referred to in this Act as claim for relief), the claimant shall not be required to plead and establish that the death, injury or damage in respect of which the claim has been made was due to any wrongful act, neglect or default of any person.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section,—

(i) “workman” has the meaning assigned to it in the Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923;

8 of 1923

(ii) “injury” includes permanent total or permanent partial disability or sickness resulting out of an accident.

4. *Duty of owner to take out insurance policies.*— (1) Every owner shall take out, before he starts handling any hazardous substance, one or more insurance policies providing for contracts of insurance whereby he is insured against liability to give relief under sub-section (1) of section 3:

Provided that any owner handling any hazardous substance immediately before the commencement of this Act shall take out such insurance policy or policies as soon as may be and in any case within a period of one year from such commencement.

(2) Every owner shall get the insurance policy, referred to in sub-section (1), renewed from time to time before the expiry of the period of validity thereof so that the insurance policies may remain in force throughout the period during which such handling is continued.

(3) The Central Government may, by notification, exempt from the operation of sub-section (1) any owner, namely :—

(a) the Central Government;

(b) any State Government;

(c) any corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government or a State Government; or

(d) any local authority :

Provided that no such order shall be made in relation to such owner unless a fund has been established and is maintained by that owner in accordance with the rules made in this behalf for meeting any liability under sub-section (1) of section 3.

5. *Verification and publication of accident by Collector.*— Whenever it comes to the notice of the Collector that an accident has occurred at any place within his jurisdiction, he shall verify the occurrence of such accident and cause publicity to be given in such manner as he deems fit for inviting applications under sub-section (1) of section 6.

6. *Application for claim for relief.*— (1) An application for claim for relief may be made—

(a) by the person who has sustained the injury;

(b) by the owner of the property to which the damage has been caused;

(c) where death has resulted from the accident, by all or any of the legal representatives of the deceased; or

(d) by any agent duly authorised by such person or owner of such property or all or any of the legal representatives of the deceased, as the case may be :

Provided that where all the legal representatives of the deceased have not joined in any such application for relief, the application shall be made on behalf of or for the benefit of all the legal representatives of the deceased and the legal representatives who have not so joined shall be impleaded as respondents to the application.

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Collector and shall be in such form, contain such particulars and shall be accompanied by such documents as may be prescribed.

(3) No application for relief shall be entertained unless it is made within five years of the occurrence of the accident.

7. *Award of relief.* — (1) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1) of section 6, the Collector shall, after giving notice of the application to the owner and after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, hold an inquiry into the claim or, each of the claims, and may make an award determining the amount of relief which appears to him to be just and specifying the person or persons to whom such amount of relief shall be paid.

(2) The Collector shall arrange to deliver copies of the award to the parties concerned expeditiously and in any case within a period of fifteen days from the date of the award.

(3) When an award is made under this section, the owner or the insurer, as the case may be, who is required to pay any amount in terms of such award shall, within thirty days of the date of announcement of the award, deposit the entire amount so awarded in such manner as the Collector may direct.

(4) In holding any inquiry under sub-section (1), the Collector may, subject to any rules made in this behalf, follow such summary procedure as he thinks fit.

(5) The Collector shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of taking evidence on oath and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and of compelling the discovery and production of documents and material objects and for such other purposes as may be prescribed; and the Collector shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. 2 of 1974

(6) Where the insurer or the owner against whom the award is made under sub-section (1) fails to deposit the amount of such award within the period specified under sub-section (3), such amount shall be recoverable from the owner, or as the case may be, the insurer as arrears of land revenue or of public demand.

(7) A claim for relief in respect of death of, or injury to, any person or damage to any property shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible, and every endeavour shall be made to dispose of such claim within three months of the receipt of the application for relief under sub-section (1) of section 6.

8. *Provisions as to other right to claim compensation for death, etc.* — (1) The right to claim relief under sub-section (1) of section 3 in respect of death of, or injury to, any person or damage to any property shall be in addition to any other right to claim compensation in respect thereof under any other law for the time being in force.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where in respect of death of, or injury to, any person or damage to any property, the owner, liable to give claim for relief, is also liable to pay compensation under any other law, the amount of such compensation shall be reduced by the amount of relief paid under this Act.

9. *Power to call for information.* — Any person authorised by the Central Government may, for the purposes of ascertaining whether any requirements of this Act or of any rule or of any direction given under this Act have been complied with, require any owner to submit to that person such information as that person may reasonably think necessary.

10. *Power of entry and inspection.* — Any person, authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, shall have a right to enter, at all reasonable times with such assistance as he considers necessary, any place, premises or vehicle, where hazardous substance is handled for the purpose of determining whether any provisions of this Act or of any rule or of any direction given under this Act is being or has been complied with and such owner is bound to render all assistance to such person.

11. *Power of search and seizure.* — (1) If a person, authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, has reason to believe that handling of any hazardous substance is taking place in any place, premises or vehicle, in contravention of sub-section (1) of section 4, he may enter into and search such place, premises or vehicle for such handling of hazardous substance.

(2) Where, as a result of any search under sub-section (1) any handling of hazardous substance has been found in relation to which contravention of sub-section (1) of section 4 has taken place, he may seize such hazardous substance and other things which, in his opinion, will be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under this Act :

Provided that where it is not practicable to seize any such substance or thing, he may serve on the owner an order that the owner shall not remove, part with, or otherwise deal with, the hazardous substance and such other things except with the previous permission of that person.

(3) He may, if he has reason to believe that it is expedient so to do to prevent an accident dispose of the hazardous substance seized under sub-section (2) immediately in such manner as he may deem fit.

(4) All expenses incurred by him in the disposal of hazardous substances under sub-section (3) shall be recoverable from the owner as arrears of land revenue or of public demand.

12. *Power to give directions.* — Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law but subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, in exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under this Act, issue such directions in writing as it may deem fit for the purposes of this Act to any owner or any person, officer, authority or agency and such owner, person, officer, authority or agency shall be bound to comply with such directions.

Explanation. — For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the power to issue directions under this section includes the power to direct —

(a) prohibition or regulation of the handling of any hazardous substance; or

(b) stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity, water or any other service.

13. Power to make application to courts for restraining owner from handling hazardous substances.

— (1) If the Central Government or any person authorised by that Government in this behalf has reason to believe that any owner has been handling any hazardous substance in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, that Government or, as the case may be, that person may make an application to a Court, not inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of first-class for restraining such owner from such handling.

(2) On receipt of the application under sub-section (1), the Court may make such order as it deems fit.

(3) Where under sub-section (2) the Court makes an order restraining any owner from handling hazardous substance, it may, in that order—

(a) direct such owner to desist from such handling;

(b) authorise the Central Government or, as the case may be, the person referred to in sub-section (1), if the direction under clause (a) is not complied with by the owner to whom such direction is issued, to implement the direction in such manner as may be specified by the Court.

(4) All expenses incurred by the Central Government, or as the case may be, the person in implementing the directions of Court under clause (b) of sub-section (3), shall be recoverable from the owner as arrears of land revenue or of public demand.

14. Penalty for contravention of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 4 or failure to comply with directions under section 12.— (1) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 4 or fails to comply with any direction issued under section 12, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year and six months but which may extend to six years, or with fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under sub-section (1), is convicted for the second offence or any offence subsequent to the second offence, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years and with fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees.

(3) Nothing contained in section 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, or in the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, shall apply to a person convicted of an offence under this Act unless such person is under eighteen years of age.

15. Penalty for failure to comply with direction under section 9 or order under section 11 or obstructing any person in discharge of his functions under section 10 or 11.— If any owner fails to comply with direction issued under section 9 or fails to comply with order issued under sub-section (2) of section 11, or obstructs any person in discharge of his functions under section 10 or sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) of section 11, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

16. Offences by companies.— (1) Where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was directly in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals;

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

17. Offences by Government Departments.—Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government, the Head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render such Head of the Department liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

18. Cognizance of offences.— No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by—

(a) the Central Government or any authority or officer authorised in this behalf by that Government; or

(b) any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint, to the Central Government or the authority or officer authorised as aforesaid.

19. Power to delegate.— The Central Government may, by notification, delegate, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in the notification, such of its powers and functions under this Act (except the power under section 23) as it may deem necessary or expedient to any person (including any officer, authority or other agency).

20. Protection of action taken in good faith.— No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie

against the Government or the person, officer, authority or other agency in respect of anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith in pursuance of this Act or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder.

21. *Advisory Committee.* — (1) The Central Government may, from time to time, constitute an Advisory Committee on the matters relating to the insurance policy under this Act.

(2) The Advisory Committee shall consist of —

- (a) three officers representing the Central Government;
- (b) two persons representing the insurers;
- (c) two persons representing the owners; and
- (d) two persons from amongst the experts of insurance or hazardous substances,

to be appointed by the Central Government.

(3) The Chairman of the Advisory Committee shall be one of the members representing the Central Government, nominated in this behalf by that Government.

22. *Effect of other laws.* — The provisions of this Act and any rules made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law.

23. *Power to make rules.* — (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) establishment and maintenance of fund under sub-section (3) of section 4;
- (b) the form of application and the particulars to be given therein and the documents to accompany such application under sub-section (2) of section 6;
- (c) the procedure for holding an inquiry under sub-section (4) of section 7;
- (d) the purposes for which the Collector shall have powers of a Civil Court under sub-section (5) of section 7;

(e) the manner in which notice of the offence and of the intention to make a complaint to the Central Government shall be given under clause (b) of section 18;

(f) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 3 (1)]

(i) Reimbursement of medical expenses incurred up to a maximum of Rs. 12,500 in each case.

(ii) For fatal accidents the relief will be Rs. 25,000 per person in addition to reimbursement of medical expenses, if any, incurred on the victim up to a maximum of Rs. 12,500.

(iii) For permanent total or permanent partial disability or other injury or sickness, the relief will be (a) reimbursement of medical expenses incurred, if any, up to a maximum of Rs. 12,500 in each case and (b) cash relief on the basis of percentage of disablement as certified by an authorised physician. The relief for total permanent disability will be Rs. 25,000.

(iv) For loss of wages due to temporary partial disability which reduces the earning capacity of the victim, there will be a fixed monthly relief not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month up to a maximum of 3 months: provided the victim has been hospitalised for a period exceeding 3 days and is above 16 years of age.

(v) Up to Rs. 6,000, depending on the actual damage, for any damage to private property.